

Pursuant to an agreement with the DRV Government, qualified Soviet specialists have been despatched to North Vietnam where they help the Vietnamese people, amidst the hardships of war, to build their economy and strengthen their defense capability by passing on their experience and knowledge.

Professor Kozhevnikov Remarks

Moscow in English to eastern North America 0100 GMT 30 Aug 67 L

[Text] The Soviet people are shocked by U.S. bombing of residential neighborhoods of Hanoi. Public sentiment has been expressed by Professor Fedor Kozhevnikov, prominent Soviet legal expert and member of the national arbitration court.

Professor Kozhevnikov said the barbaric bombings of residential areas and industrial targets in North Vietnam are growing bolder. U.S. planes destroy residential blocks in Hanoi, irrigation works, dikes, and dams. The dikes on the Red River are subjected to especially fierce bombing. They provide water for the rice fields in the dry season and serve as a protection against floods. By destroying the dikes, the Americans threaten the lives of millions of people.

All these actions contradict the elementary principles of international law. The reports of the bombings of Vietnam and the pictures of the aggressors' atrocities in Vietnam bring to mind the international tribunal in Nuremburg in 1945-1946, which convicted the major Nazi war criminals for the heinous crimes committed against peace and humanity. The chief American prosecutor, Robert Jackson, said at the trial that the crimes were so deliberate, heinous, and destructive that civilization could not afford to ignore them. It would perish if such crimes were repeated. These words were uttered 20 years ago, and today the very same thing can be said about the U.S. actions in Vietnam. U.S. leaders have signed many international resolutions denouncing aggression as a method of relations between states. As far back as 1928, at the international conference in Havana, aggressive wars were recognized as a crime against humanity. It was decided that all aggressive wars be regarded as illegal, meaning they would be prohibited. It would be worth while to recall that the United States also signed the [word indistinct] act of the control council in Germany on 20 December 1945. This document called the invasion of other countries and aggressive wars a violation of international laws and agreements, a crime against peace.

What the Americans are doing now in Vietnam is an outrageous violation of international law and a brazen infringement of the UN Charter and the Geneva agreements. The aggressors should bear in mind that the escalation will inevitably be rebuffed. The Soviet Union will render Vietnam all the aid it needs in its just struggle.

World Peace Council Appeal

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1950 GMT 25 Aug 67 L

[Text] Brussels -- The World Peace Council has called upon all national peace organizations to send delegations to U.S. embassies and missions to demand the termination of the bombing of DRV and the U.S. aggression, the withdrawal of the United States and its allies from Vietnam.

30 August 1967

BB 9

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The message issued here points out that now that the United States has intensified the bombing of the DRV, energetic actions of world public opinion, specifically peace forces of the United States, are more necessary than ever to put an end to the aggression.

The World Peace Council calls upon all people of goodwill to get ready for a world day of protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and in support of U.S. peace forces opposing Johnson's policy. This day will be marked on 21 October this year.

#### French Workers' Protest

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 67 L

[Excerpt] Paris--Anatoliy Krasikov dispatch--One hundred forty workers in the print shop of the newspaper L'AUREOLE sent their representatives to the U.S. Embassy in Paris. L'AUREOLE is one of the most conservative newspapers in France. It is a loyal mouthpiece of the notorious "American Party," a small but financially rather powerful group which demands that the overseas "leaders" be followed in all areas. But those who print the newspaper found themselves duty-bound to publicly dissociate themselves from the line propagated by the newspaper and to join their voices to the powerful chorus of protests against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

#### U.S. LOSSES, DESERTIONS .. GREATER THAN REVEALED

Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1030 GMT 28 Aug 67 L

[Text] The other day the commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe and chief of NATO's Fourth Tactical Air Force cynically remarked that U.S. pilots were expected to gain experience in Vietnam. Vietnam, for the U.S. generals and the war industrialists, is a testing ground for new means of destruction and for giving the troops an opportunity to acquire notorious practical skill. This skill is used in NATO and especially in the Bundeswehr.

Equipment that has been tested in Vietnam is usually used to supply the West German Army. This, incidentally, is why the Bonn military and politicians so fervently support U.S. aggression in southeast Asia. Chancellor Kiesinger has agreed that U.S. units stationed in West Germany should be allocated to South Vietnam to obtain experience. But those who are assigned to get this experience have an entirely different viewpoint.

In Hapsburg, where the headquarters of U.S. troops in West Europe is situated, there are indications that the enthusiasm of the generals is not shared by the soldiers. According to statements by headquarters officials, it cannot be denied that there are U.S. troop desertions in West Europe. Press reports indicate that this year alone more than 1,000 men have deserted and most of them do so to avoid being sent to Vietnam. Apparently they do not share the opinions of the generals that this experience will be useful in Europe.

Another U.S. military man, Gen. Harold Johnson, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, is very much annoyed at the press. He strongly objected to what he termed repeated emphasis on publishing casualty figures.

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING <i>O/ Reg. Counsel</i>	
REMARKS:  <i>6 W - - -</i>  <i>BB 3 Book</i> <i>with no long.</i>  <i>Same</i>		
FROM: <i>J. C. Rodwin</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION
FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55		
REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED.		
(47)		

25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/05/25 : CIA-RDP69B00369R000200140023-4

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/05/25 : CIA-RDP69B00369R000200140023-4